

Chinese pack churches for Easter services

Chinese Christians turned out in unprecedented numbers for Easter Sunday Mass in Peking and Shanghai yesterday. Congregations in both cities were the biggest since the Cultural Revolution of 1960s. In Moscow thousands attended services in Orthodox churches although soldiers and their in red armbands checked those entering.

Fear of anti-religious persecution fades

Elizabeth Chang
Francis Derou
Agence France-Presse

April 6

Chinese Christians turned out in large numbers for Easter services in the Roman Catholic and Protestant church during their only two places of worship in the capital.

More than 2,000 Orthodox, comprising a few hundred last attended the four services in Nanjing cathedral. A priest said it was a number since the revival of religious tolerance.

High Mass celebrated by Bishop of Peking, Mgr Al Fu Tieshan, was preceded by three services in prayer, were sung in Chinese. The first service at 6 am and most of the congregation stayed for the three. Some 300 faithful Chinese meanwhile attended two services in the main cathedral.

The cathedral had a congregation of young nearly all of them following the service from new printed prayer books received by the Chinese Church.

They also formed outside why-painted confessionals in cathedral's priests' confessions during the services.

"Things are coming

Father Shi Yukun, a priest, said afterwards, the fall of the Gang of

1976, they were still here but here they are.

In China also saw the Chinese-language mass as by a vicar's radio.

part of the Chinese

new policy of

religious tolerance, two

cardinals from the

we have been allowed to visit

China. They are Mgr Roger Etchegaray, Archbishop of Macau, and Mgr Franz König, Archbishop of Vienna. —Agence France-Presse.

Cathedral reopened: Travellers arriving in Peking from Shanghai said the cathedral there was reopened specially for today's services, though damage done by Maoist Red Guards a decade ago was still being repaired.

Services in Shanghai have usually been held in temporary rooms near by.

Moscow tanks: Easter in Moscow saw thousands attending ceremonies in its orthodox churches but also the militia, the Army and "volunteers" out in full strength to filter the congregation.

It was packed last night at the Novodevichi monastery near Moscow. Once through a double barrier of soldiers and militia, the hopeful believers came up against brass, enthusiastic youths with red armbands.

"Where are you going? Show me your card," one challenged, grabbing a French correspondent by the arm.

Realizing we were foreigners, he quickly allowed us to enter the church. As one Soviet student explained: "It puts a lot of people off. Only the really keen

but here they are.

The scene was the same in each of the Soviet capital's 40 functioning churches. Before the revolution, Moscow had 1,600 churches.

Around 8 a.m. the faithful

walked home and the soldiers

went to their barracks. —Agence France-Presse.

Governments to demand Olympics leave r civil servant competitors

Labour Staff

ins representing 500,000 call a meeting with the government to demand that the given paid time off to work in the Moscow Olympics.

Letter to Mr Paul Chan, Minister of State at the Service Department, the say that the Government's policy is "indefensible" discriminates against civil

Plans to cover the games are under way.

The basic position from which we started at least is that we should give the games the same sort of comprehensive coverage that our viewers have come to expect," he said.

Any reduction in coverage would be an editorial decision taken with full responsibility by the BBC "in the light of the circumstances and because we have a duty to viewers, to their susceptibilities and how they feel."

There was still plenty of time to reach a decision on the Olympics coverage but Mr Scott explained: "I think that a kind of access that would be difficult to countenance would be a commentarial breakdown over a shot of Field Marshal Vodika the triumphant hero of the Afghanistan war. I mean it is that kind of thing that we are talking about."

Government's policy because it asserts that individuals are free to make their own decision about going to Moscow, while being deprived of that free choice because of the financial penalty

BBC coverage: The BBC still want to give the Moscow Olympics the "fullest possible coverage", Mr Robin Scott, deputy managing director of BBC television, said yesterday on the London Weekend Television programme *Look Here*, a staff reporter writes.

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Reuter

Inquiries to begin over steel blacklist

By David Felton
Labour Reporter
Meetings between union officials and management are due to be held this week in several steelmaking areas around the country in an attempt to resolve the dispute over "blacklist" of haulage contractors.

About 25,000 steelmen in South Wales and South Yorkshire returned to work at the weekend after walking out within 24 hours of the 13-week national strike ending. They demanded that contractors and lorry drivers who ignored official picket lines during the strike should not be allowed into steel plants.

As a compromise local committees of inquiry are being set up to hear complaints from Iron and Steel Trade Confederation officials and their first meetings are expected to start tomorrow. Meanwhile the British Steel Corporation last night reported normal working at all its plants.

Mr John Pennington, managing director of BSC's Yorkshire and Humberside division, said management had been given a blacklist of 923 firms and there was no question that it could be operated.

"If the unions want to come to us and say there are some individual drivers who were unreasonable during the strike, we could talk. But there is no question of having a blacklist," Mr Pennington said.

The handful of men at plants around Rotherham and Sheffield and at Port Talbot who were suspended for refusing to handle "blacklist" lorries have been reinstated. The dispute centred on interpretation of the agreement ending the strike which contained a "no victimisation" clause.

Unions officials insisted that "blacklist" had been deliberately left out of the agreement because BSC was aware the ISTC had a blacklist of contractors with whom their members would not work.

At Port Talbot, agreement has been reached for "blacklist" lorries to be loaded and unloaded while the local inquiry is being held. Steelmen will be paid in their 550 return-to-work bonus which had been withheld by the management when they went on strike.

Skeleton crews of managers had to maintain the coke ovens and blast furnaces at Port Talbot while the strike was on because about 1,000 safety men were withdrawn by the union.

A three-day disruption in Scotland received when BSC's Scottish division agreed to set up a similar inquiry to those starting in South Wales and Yorkshire. Another committee is expected to be set up at Teesside after a return to work by 500 workers who had walked out at the Cargo Fleet works.

Photograph by Bill Warham

The Red Arrows with their new Hawk aircraft during their first display of the season at Sywell, Northamptonshire.

Resort fights lead to 100 arrests

By a Staff Reporter

Extra police were on duty in Scarborough yesterday after disturbances when more than 1,000 motor scooter riders arrived in the Yorkshire resort

at the weekend. There were more than 100 arrests after incidents including a beach battle, broken shop windows and smashed deckchairs.

Last night the police blamed the trouble on the scooter riders, a throwback to the "mod" reenage fashion of the early 1960s, but on their supporters. The trouble began after public houses and clubs closed on Saturday night when youths began fighting the police after running and chanting along the sea front.

Yesterday teams of officers drawn from the task forces employed by North Yorkshire police were on the streets throughout the day to prevent fresh trouble.

Photographs, page 3

Elsewhere it remained a quiet holiday. With the temperature still mild there were long traffic queues in the West Country, North Wales and Lancashire.

But in the south-east cloud and cold winds reduced the exodus from London. The motoring organizations reported that 35,000 cars were leaving London on 25 main routes at the peak period yesterday morning but this figure was considerably lower than their records for previous Easter Sundays.

At Heathrow airport, London, British Airways reported that 11 flights to European and domestic cities were cancelled because of an overtime ban by baggage loaders and ramp workers. The passengers were booked on to other flights and British Airways said that despite the dispute more than 200,000 passengers would be carried during the holiday period.

For those who did not take to the road or the air there was the traditional Easter Parade in Battersea, London. An estimated 100,000 people lined the route to watch brass bands, floats and other attractions.

Photographs, page 3

Thousands of Cubans crowd into Peruvian Embassy as Havana lifts emigration rules

Havana, April 6.—An estimated 7,000 Cubans trying to leave their island filled almost every corner of the Peruvian Embassy's gardens in Havana today, according to eyewitnesses and the Peruvian Foreign Ministry.

A stream of would-be emigrants chanting "Peru, Peru" had been entering the embassy compound since yesterday seeking political asylum until the area was cordoned off today by hundreds of police. Official assurances that anyone wishing to leave the country could do so provided only that he obtained an entry visa to the country of his choice failed to persuade the crowd to return to their homes.

Nine people were wounded overnight by stones or bottles thrown, apparently, from the outside, and in one instance by a bullet.

"There are people in the branches of the trees, on top of the destroyed iron grating and even on the roof of the embassy," Senior Jorge Gordillo, of the Peruvian Foreign Ministry said in Lima, after hearing from the embassy in Havana. "We have been informed that there is virtually

no room for a single other person in our embassy."

The mass rush to the Peruvian Embassy began two days ago when the Government of President Castro removed police protection from around the compound. Since May last year, small groups of Cubans have crashed into the compounds of the Peruvian and Venezuelan embassies on board buses or trucks so as to obtain asylum. About 40 such people are at present in the two embassies.

Some Peruvian officials believe that the Cuban Government encouraged people to push their way into the embassy over the weekend as a protest over Peru having allowed the earlier small groups of refugees to stay in its compound.

Children and pregnant women from the mass influx now are inside the embassy building, but the rest of the Cubans are outside in the half-acre garden. Peruvian staff have been instructed to return to find temporary protection for the refugees in other embassies if the situation got out of control.

The Peruvian Foreign Ministry said that the situation "gravely threatens the physical

integrity of the personnel of our embassy". It said the refugees were in a "precarious position" because the embassy could not feed them and disease could occur.

Cuban indifference could be considered "a violation of elementary international obligations and of the Vienna Convention on diplomatic relations signed and ratified by Cuba".

The Cuban announcement that citizens could travel to "any country that will accept them" is a radical change. Until Saturday, the rule had been that exit passes were granted only to political prisoners released under an amnesty last year and to the parents and children of Cuban emigres.

Envoy leaves: The Venezuelan Government today recalled Señor Cesar Rondon Lovera, its Ambassador to Cuba, for consultation after the Cuban Government accused Venezuela and Peru of encouraging Cubans to force their way into the two embassies in Havana.

Venezuela said it categorically rejected the "implications and references to Venezuela" in Cuba's pronouncement.

The Peruvian Foreign Ministry said that the situation "gravely threatens the physical

well-being of the Venezuelan officials" and that the Venezuelan Foreign Minister, page 9

Fresh blood pledge for race board

By Our Political Editor

In an effort to undercut political exploitation of the controversy brewing over members dropped from the Commission for Racial Equality, Mr David Lane, its chairman, yesterday expressed his confidence in Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary.

He said he was sure that Mr Whitelaw would be inviting new members of strength and independence of mind.

Mr Lane, a former Conservative minister, appealed to the minority communities to wait until they learnt the names of what he called the fresh blood which Mr Whitelaw was seeking to inject into the commission.

He deplored the complaints of the members not re-nominated as "petty" and as "bickering" that was unhelpful to race relations.

The Home Office process of inviting new appointees is under way, although the announcement of the names is not planned until after the parliamentary recess ends next week.

Normally such an announcement is given in a parliamentary answer.

Officials point out that the members had served one year beyond their original three-year terms, having been retained when the Conservative Government took office last year.

However, the exclusion of four such outspoken members is certain to be challenged in the Commons. Mr Michael Meacher, Labour MP for Oldham West, gave notice of that yesterday.

Mr Lane, who spoke on the BBC radio programme, *World This Weekend* after hearing the complaints of some of the members dropped from the commission, strongly rejected their claims that they had been the most outspoken members and the most controversial.

Leading article, page 9

Skiers disregarding warning set off avalanche that kills boy of 12

From Alan McGregor
Geneva, April 6

With continuing high risk of avalanches, skiers in the Alps are being repeatedly urged not to leave the marked tracks and many areas have notices posted forbidding access.

The warnings were underlined by an avalanche yesterday that came down a gully and across a ski route 8,700ft up on the flank of the Torrethorn, above Leukerbad.

According to the police, it was set off by three skiers who disregarded a prohibition notice prominently posted in several languages and cut across a steep slope.

Six skiers with a guide saw the avalanche coming. The youngest member of the party, a German boy of 12, was caught by the edge of the 1,500ft wide mass. He was dead when dug out.

They were: Julie Saroul, aged 12, of Falkirk; Richard

Wood, aged 19, of Sutton Coldfield; and Annabel Oliphant, aged 24, of York.

Two British skiers injured in the same accident were named as Robert Burch, of London, who is in his early 20s, and Robert Mapstone, aged 20, whose hometown was not disclosed.

An Aosta hospital spokesman said yesterday that Mr Burch was in a serious but stationary condition. —Reuter

Children injured: Two Spanish girl cross-country skiers died in a fall on rocks on the Spanish side of the Pyrenees, near Luchon yesterday.

In the French Alps, at Montgenèvre, five children, aged between seven and 12, were injured during a competition organized by a ski school when they left the course and fell about 30ft. —Agence France-Presse.

Leader page 9
Letters: On the Bristol riot, from Mr Rodney Usher, and others; on nuclear arms, from Sir Gilbert Longdon, and Mr E. H. Thorpe; on Heathrow, from the Director, Heathrow Airport.

HOME NEWS

Teachers' union will support strikes on TUC day of action

From Diana Geddes
Blackpool

The National Union of Teachers has decided to give its "fullest support" to the TUC's day of action on May 14 against the Government's spending cuts. That will mean half-day strikes in many areas.

The union executive yesterday called on its 558 associations and 104 divisions to mark the day "by whatever means are appropriate to their local circumstances".

It said it would approve half-day strikes at the request of individual associations and divisions, where those did not conflict with teachers' commitments to public examinations. Some associations may decide not to strike but to hold meetings after school or stage other forms of protest.

Commenting on the decision, Mr Fred Jarvis, the union's general secretary, said: "Since the government spending cuts, it is right that the union identifies itself with the day of protest, which is an exercise of the right of working people to show what they feel about the effects of government policies."

Labour left-wingers planning walkout

Left-wingers may walk out of today's emergency meeting of the Labour Party national executive committee in a move which could seriously embarrass and frustrate Mr James Callaghan, the party leader (the Press Association reports).

They are angry because Mr Callaghan and others will try to overturn the executive's decision to hold a one day special party conference later this year to coordinate plans to fight the Government.

The conference was approved by 11 votes to 10 on the casting vote of Lady Jeger, the chairman.

Mr Callaghan wants to avoid any important strategy committee before the main party conference in October.

The meeting on Wednesday will be sparsely attended anyway because many members already have speaking engagements. If the left sees an opportunity to reduce the numbers below the quorum of 10 by walking out, they will not hesitate to do so.

Already 15 left-wingers, with one unexpected ally from the

Young Socialists choose a Marxist as NEC nominee

Young Socialists yesterday reflected Anthony Saunois, a Marxist supporter of Militant Tendency as their representative on Labour's national executive committee.

Mr Saunois, aged 24, a London clerk, polled 83 per cent of the votes at the Young Socialists' national conference at Llandudno.

He defeated three contenders, a member of the hard-line Marxist group, Workers' Action, and two more moderate Tribune supporters. They polled only 44 votes against Mr Saunois's 204.

Militant Tendency supporters now form a majority on the Young Socialist national committee.

Mr Saunois, a member of Vauxhall Young Socialist branch, received an ovation after his election speech. He

Man dies while in police custody

A Home Office pathologist carried out a post-mortem examination yesterday on Mr Edward John Clarke, of Marius Close, Anfield, Liverpool, a bachelor, aged 44, who died while in police custody in Liverpool.

He was arrested for being

drunk on Saturday afternoon and put in a cell in Walton Lane police station. Early in the evening he was found unconscious and was taken to Walton hospital where he died early yesterday morning. It is understood Mr Clarke suffered a stroke.

Pressure groups 1: Spectacular growth over the past 20 years Lobbyists are becoming much more effective

In the first of a series of four investigations Ian Bradley discusses the growth of pressure groups over the past 20 years and how they have changed.

Twenty union associations have passed motions urging strike action on May 14. Mr Jarvis said. He added that union support for the day of action "could well be reinforced by any trouble on pay".

He added: "There will be an exposition if the authorities are so daft as to tie in any movement on conditions of service."

The NUT annual conference in Blackpool will hold an emergency debate today on the attempt by local authorities to make the award arising from the Cleger report on teachers' pay conditional on reaching agreement on conditions of service.

Substantial reductions in teachers' training are shown in a survey of education spending cuts by local authorities in England and Wales, carried out by the NUT, published yesterday.

The survey shows that besides increasing school meal charges, the most popular way of achieving savings planned by local authorities is to reduce the number of foreign language assistants, introduce or increase charges for instrumental music lessons, cut or abandon swimming lessons and reduce provision of nursery education.

Welsh Office security staffing issue

By David Felton
Labour Reporter

The opening of the new multi-million pound Welsh Office building in Cardiff at the end of this month is being threatened by civil servants who are considering taking industrial action.

A dispute has arisen between the Civil Service Union and the Welsh Office over who will provide security for the new building in Cathays Park. The union considers security its members' traditional function, while the Government wants to employ a private security firm.

Mr Leslie Moody, the union's general secretary, said last night: "It is deplorable that the Welsh Office should try to obtain security for this expensive building on the cheap in this way, without regard to the safety of the staff and the building."

"There is no doubt that the Welsh Office building will be a target for some misguided extremist elements in Wales. The recent spate of arson attacks shows the lengths to which some of these elements are prepared to go to pursue their objectives."

Mr Moody added that the Welsh Office needs a security service which was directly under its control, and contended that an outside agency would not be able to provide a specialist service as efficiently as a directly employed team of officers.

The Government has insisted on using a private company as part of its campaign to reduce the size and cost of the Civil Service. The union has about 1,400 members employed in security by government departments. A meeting of the local union branch will be held later this week when it is expected that the 20 security officers employed in the Welsh Office building will decide to take industrial action.

The union estimates that a further 20-30 staff will be needed to provide security for the new building and is hoping for support from other Civil Service unions. That could take the form of members of other unions refusing to cooperate with any outside security organization.

Earlier, delegations were told that a Chilean had risked his life by coming to Britain and speaking at the conference.

The man, who wore a black stocking mask and was referred to only as Signor Roberto, spoke of the struggle against the Pinochet regime.

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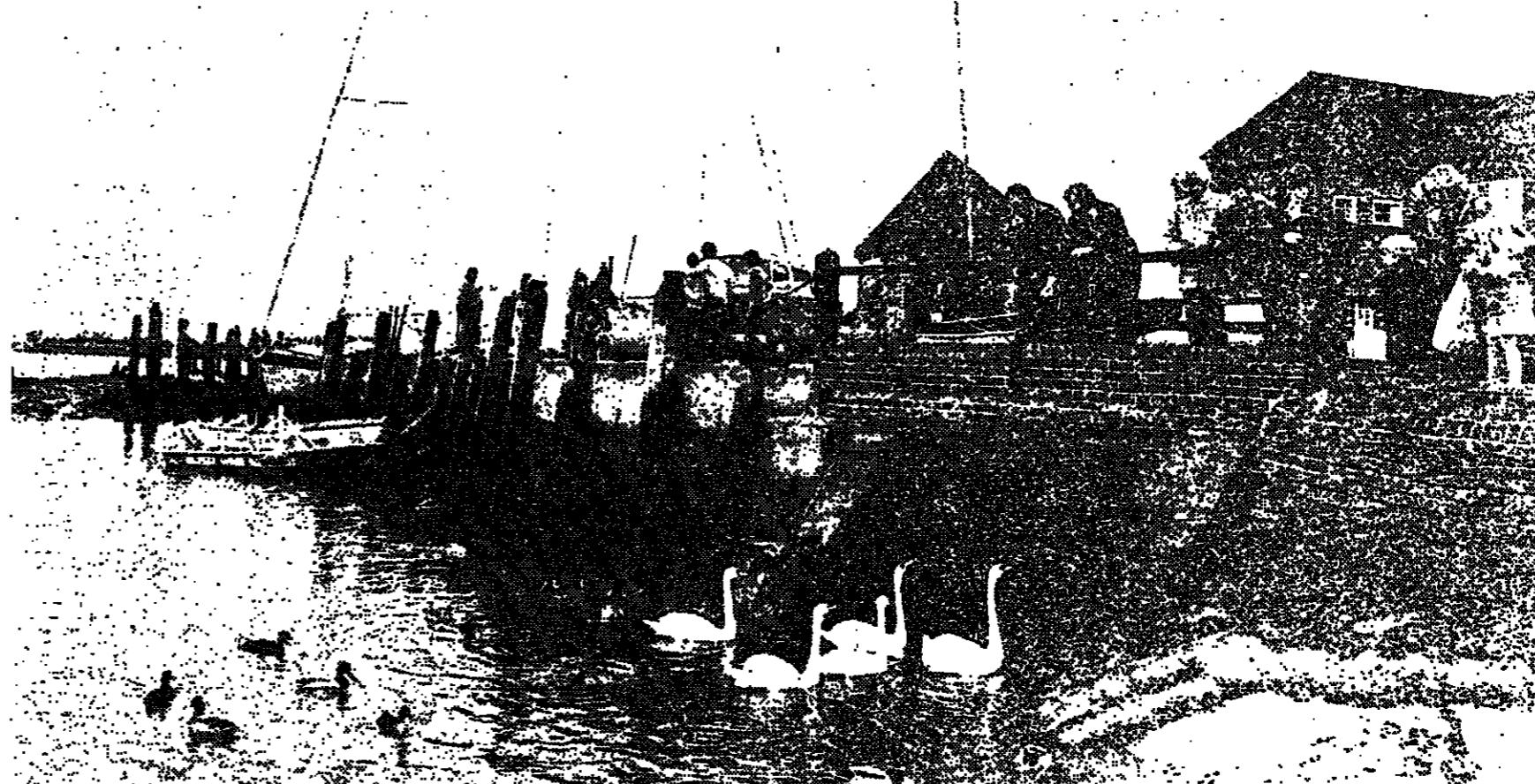
Photograph by Bill Warriner

Out and about at Easter

ing the daring young lady at an air show at Sywell, Northampton, Donald Duck at the annual Easter Parade in Battersea Park, or the swans at Bosham Quay, Hampshire, were three of the many ensuring that Easter Sunday, even without sunshine, was enjoyed



Photograph by Chris Ball



Photograph by Peter Tandy

Lake District board joins attack on civil servants' plan for two-tier control of national parks

Charities by a committee that national areas of outstanding beauty should be added under a two-tier system, proposed by the National Park Review Committee, attacked by a number of environmental and conservation bodies.

The Lake District board document also criticizes the committee for not having taken evidence and advice from the board and other similar bodies and thinks that if this had been done a number of impractical and undesirable suggestions might have been avoided. It says it has no great faith in regional and national planning.

It has also stated that it believes enough time and money has been spent on discussions and discussion papers and that if any changes need to be made they should be made by legislation.

A draft comment presented to the planning committee of the Lake District board said: "We welcome the papers as one view of countryside affairs. We see them as very useful sources of information and as statements of the present system.

"We wish the committee had

Clan collects its history under one roof

From Ronald Faux

Armadale, Skye

The seat of the clan MacDonald at Armadale Castle on Skye is a minor embarrassment to probably the oldest, largest and most famous of all Scottish clans.

For when MacDonalds arrive at Armadale from the four corners of the world in search of their roots, they are confronted by a decrepit pseudo-Gothic ruin which looks as though it is about to fall down.

Attached to it is a smaller and much older building which has been neatly restored as the Clan Donald Centre, where exhibits and literature about clan history are on show.

It runs between Bray and a quarry two miles from the first train, driven by Christopher Unit, a pilot, was waved off by Christopher Tandy, a Bluebell Line who had to Alderney for the

agers at the parishioners a quarter peal to the occasion. Almost all in the island was ride to the quarry and the afternoon and with an Easter egg, 350 passengers had on the line by the end of the day and the society re-hab sales of its first-day decorative covers, which were more than 4,000. The society plans to run every weekend.

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, has been asked to intervene over a plan to extend a lead smelting works at the village of Thorpe, near Leeds.

The villagers have been campaigning against the plan after the discovery of higher than average lead levels in the blood of some children.

Mr Terence Cook, general manager of Chloride Metals, said that there was no cause for concern, but Mr Albert Roberts,

Power levy appeal by islands

From Our Own Correspondent
Inverness

The Government has been asked to stop proposals for a levy on Scottish islands communities, whose electricity is supplied by diesel generator.

The Highlands and Islands Development Board has appealed to the Scottish Office and the North of Scotland Hydro Electricity Board over the introduction of a surcharge in Orkney, Shetland and the Western Isles which could mean a 38 per cent increase in

the islands.

Mr Ian Macaskill, secretary of the development board, complained that the hydro board's policy of cutting losses in diesel areas by using higher prices to stem further increases would brake development in the islands.

"We would expect that economic development would lead to a higher demand for electricity. Attempting to constrain demand is positively to discriminate against development in these areas", he said.

The electricity users' consultative council had calculated that the subsidy borne by each mainland consumer was only 23p a year, small enough in the development board's view for the extra cost to be spread throughout the area.

A meeting has been requested to consider alternative ways of generating power on the islands.

A clan official admitted that most people were disappointed to see their clan seat, as it were, in tatters.

The castle was built in 1811 and restored after a fire in 1855. It had since fallen into disrepair.

There are 15,000 acres of clan Donald land around Armadale on Skye saved from sale on the open market after an appeal to clansmen all over the world raised £200,000.

The oldest part of the castle was restored through the generosity of American MacDonalds and converted into the clan centre.

Mr Robert McDonald Parker, director of the centre, had emigrated from Glasgow to America

more than 20 years ago and returned recently.

"I hear there are three million MacDonalds around the world. The usual pattern is that the further a Scot moves from home the more conscious he is of being Scottish. I was certainly impressed that Scots overseas knew more about their country, their clan or their history than Scots at home", he said.

The clan had united to save the last remaining acres of clan Donald land which used to extend over a vast tract of Skye.

The estate would be preserved and the buildings on it restored to create a museum, a clan library and a study centre.

lead readings were unsatisfactory.

"I think they should move the plant somewhere else", she said. "We want to know what is happening to our children".

The Health and Safety Commission agreed that the blood-lead reading levels of the Hodson children "would raise eyebrows", but said that they were not the sort of levels which would put lead workers "at risk".

OPEC, unemployment, Déjà vu and World War III?

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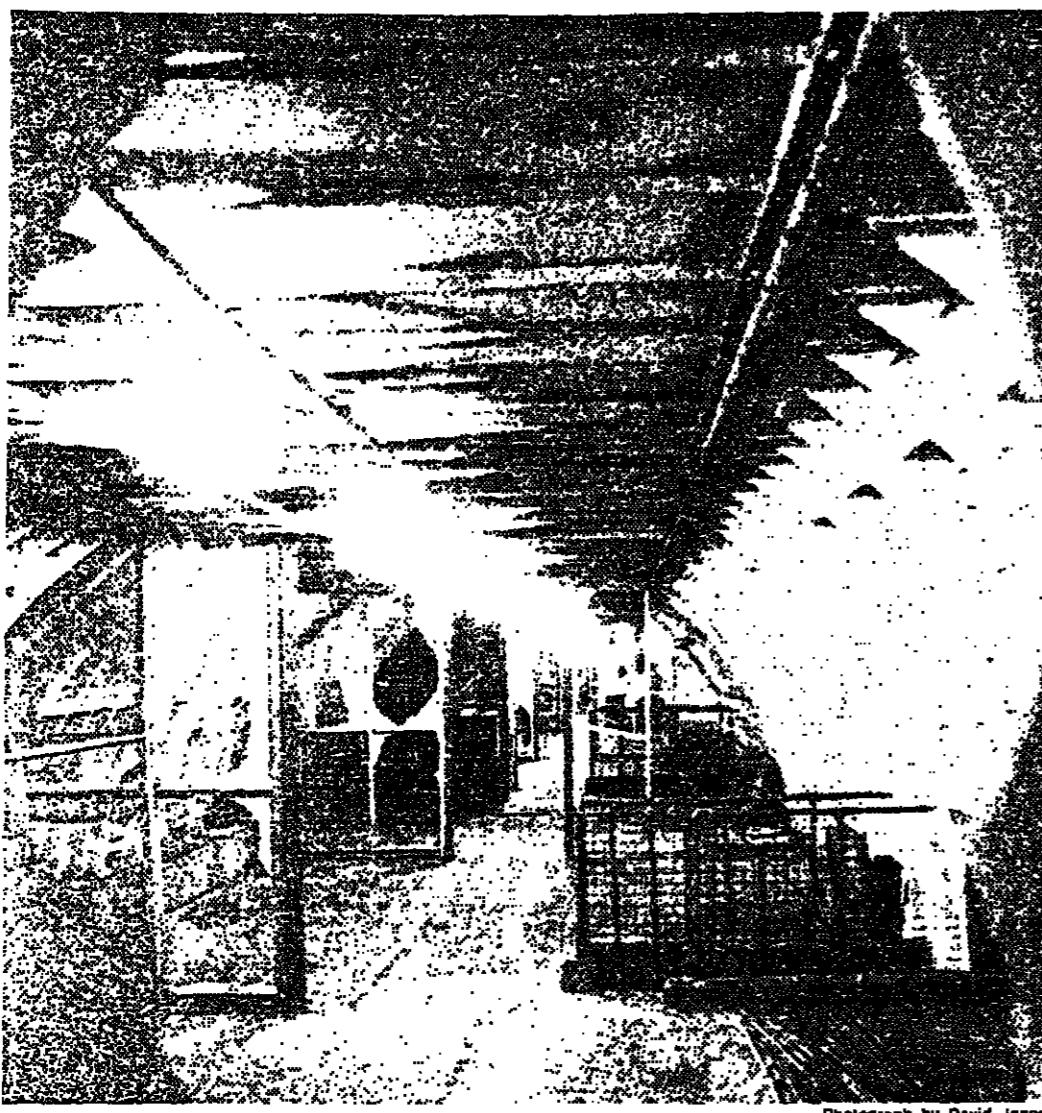
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HOME NEWS



A tunnel under Tottenham Court Road, London, which could be used as a shelter.

Tubes 'may provide war shelter'By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

Swiss civil defence officials see no reason why seven deep-level tube shelters under London could not be adapted to protect Londoners from nuclear attack.

The Swiss have converted two motorway tunnels at Lucerne into shelters intended for 22,000 people. On a visit to see civil defence installations and plans in Switzerland, I told Mr Hans Mumenthaler, its civil defence chief, of the tunnels beneath London and asked if they, too, could not be converted. He thought it would not be impossible.

The London shelters, which were designed to hold a total of 56,000 people, are below stations on London Transport's northern line at depths of between 30 and 43 metres.

Each consists of two tunnels 42 metres long and five metres in diameter. They were built in 1941 by the London Passenger Transport Board for the Ministry of Home Security after a decision by Parliament to make shelters available for the civil population.

I went down one of the four lifts at the Goodge Street shelter with officials of the Government's Property Services Agency. They are anxious to use the tunnels for possible use as storage, but say they

must be available at short notice for government use when required.

The entrance is via a huge pillbox-type structure with concrete walls 3ft thick. Main electricity can be supplied by an alternative supply from London Transport, which produces its own. Swiss shelters have stand-by generators.

Though ventilators help keep the London shelters at an even temperature and humidity, paper filters would be needed to keep out dangerous radioactivity, as well as tanks for the storage of water, and heavy doors to protect against blast.

The two tunnels at Lucerne, which stretch for 2.4 kilometres, have massive doors 1.5 metres thick. Material is stored underground for the provision of accommodation. There is a hospital, infant rooms, canteens, a "bank" run by the civil defence organization where people can deposit valuables, and a police lock-up. But the Swiss say that with a comprehensive shelter policy police would not have to contend with unprotected people, as would be the case in Britain.

Half a dozen British companies, looking to cash in on the growing public interest in protection against nuclear attack, have contacted Swiss government officials about their civil defence arrangements, the most advanced in the world.

The Swiss Embassy in London is receiving 50 inquiries a day from individuals seeking to know how best to defend themselves against nuclear attack, according to officials in Bern, who receive more letters. They indicate a lack of faith in British preparations.

Though Swiss officials say that they are now able to protect 90 per cent of the population, 1.8 million of the 6.3 million shelter places available were built between 1950 and 1965 and so do not incorporate air filters and other up-to-date equipment.

The comparative cheapness of surprised two British engineers, Mr A. Bolton and Mr M. Edwards, who accompanied them on their tour of Swiss shelters to further plans for their company to provide a service in Britain. Mr Bolton aims to meet Swiss firms to see if equipment now standard can be imported into Britain or made here under licence.

They are interested particularly in the filter system, which sucks contaminated air through sand and earth and blows it into the room through cylinders of charcoal, and heavy blast-proof doors.

Their use would drastically cut the cost estimated for the provision of shelters in Britain. Mr Bolton said they could be prefabricated, lowered into a hole in the garden, for example, and covered with earth.

Switzerland's impressive state of readiness has cost £1 billion since 1970. Local and national government provides a 70 per cent subsidy for individuals building home shelters, one measuring about 10ft by 9ft for a family of four.

Pressure mounts for cut in tobacco promotionBy Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

The Government is preparing for a final round of talks with the tobacco manufacturers on a new voluntary agreement for tobacco promotion as pressure mounts for tougher action on cigarette advertising.

There are increasing signs of a hard line being pursued by the Department of Health and Social Security in its attempts to obtain agreement on sever restrictions on promotion.

Protracted negotiations with the tobacco manufacturers this year were aimed at securing an agreement before the code on promotion ran out at the end of last month. Last-minute disagreements led to the deadline being passed although it has always been accepted that the code would remain operative until either a new arrangement was agreed or the Government imposed a solution.

A House of Commons motion signed by more than 30 MPs at the weekend called for a total ban on tobacco advertising and promotion. Its principal sponsor was Mr David Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services in the last government and the signatories were mostly Labour MPs, but they also included Mr Clement Freud, Liberal MP for Isle of Ely, and Mrs Sheila Feith, Conservative MP for Belper.

Government spokesmen today will support the World Health Organization's day of action against smoking.

The Department of Health, where Sir George Young, one of the junior ministers, has been a strong influence as an anti-smoking campaigner, wants at least to ban cigar and pipe tobacco advertising on television

as well as cigarette advertising. That is mainly because of the promotion of brand names that are common particularly to some cigars and cigarettes. Tougher health warnings on cigarette packets are also being sought.

One difficulty has been obtaining agreement on a reduction in the amount of spending on the various forms of cigarette advertising on posters, in the press and in cinemas. Point-of-sale advertising has not been an issue.

The tobacco manufacturers spend about £30m a year on advertising and have been under pressure in the Government talks to reduce the amount by half.

One outcome of the new discussions could be that whatever level of advertising expenditure is struck a greater proportion of spending will go to promoting lower tar cigarettes with the greatest cuts in expenditure on advertising which could be thought to appeal most to younger people.

The latter move could mean a rigorous dropping from printed media of advertising particularly aimed at youngsters and could probably affect advertising in cinemas because of the preponderance of young people in their audiences.

The tobacco industry is believed to have offered the Government undertakings to meet the various anti-smoking pressure groups to see how far valid criticisms can be met.

There have also been suggestions that spending should be increased on research to produce acceptable but even lower tar cigarettes. But the industry has maintained its argument that it must retain an advertising capability.

Giving up smoking, page 8

Man accused of arson after Welsh home fire

A man will appear in court at Pwllheli today accused of arson at a Welsh holiday home.

The incident at Beddgelert, in the heart of Snowdonia, during the weekend was the thirty-fifth investigated by arson squad detectives in Wales since December. Furniture in a cottage owned by a retired doctor from Wolverhampton was damaged in the fire.

Six other men were remanded in custody at two courts during the weekend. At Prestatyn two local men were accused of setting fire to a holiday cottage at Ffynnongroes, six miles away.

New car sales a record

Record sales of new cars in Britain for the first quarter of this year have surprised some industrial economists. The trend is against that of most other countries.

Official figures to be published this week will show that sales in the quarter have been a record. Sales will be touching 500,000, 25,000 higher than last year.

The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders said yesterday: "We are a little puzzled by the way the market has kept up, and we will soon be revising upwards our projection of a new car market of 1.5 million this year."

Last year 1.7 million new cars were sold, a record.

WEST EUROPE AND OVERSEAS

Pamplona sealed off to avert violenceFrom Harry Debelius
Madrid, April 6

The northern Spanish city of Pamplona was sealed off today to head off possibly violent demonstrations to back calls for the incorporation of the province of Navarre into the newly autonomous Basque region.

The demonstrations were to have commemorated the Basque national day, which always coincides with Easter Sunday.

Thousands of police in riot gear patrolled the almost deserted streets of Pamplona, while special detachments of the paramilitary Civil Guard police patrolled the surrounding countryside and manned road blocks on all roads.

The judicial investigation, which lasted more than three months, was closed three weeks ago and the court of appeal is to send the case for trial to the Paris Assises.

The operation was coordinated throughout the Basque country. Madrid-appointed authorities in San Sebastian prohibited the departure of all buses, both scheduled and non-scheduled, which might be used to coincide with the presidential election campaign next year and embarrass the Government by any possible

revelations.

In Vitoria, in the neighbouring province of Alava, police used rubber bullets and other riot control weapons to disperse a crowd which gathered this morning in front of the civil governor's office and shouted slogans calling for the incorporation of Navarre into the Basque region and an amnesty for imprisoned members of the extremist Basque organization.

The reactions of political parties in the affected provinces were varied. The dominant Basque Nationalist Party (PNV) called off its Basque national day celebrations in Pamplona in protest. The more extremist Euskadi Eskerri announced that its public meetings over Navarre would be held in Pamplona in defiance of the prohibition, rather than in San Sebastian.

The reaction of the electoral coalition Herri Batasuna (HB) was mixed. One of its component parties, Batasuna Nationalist Action (ANVA), called off its participation but said it could not be responsible for the response of individuals to the Government measures. Another component of HB, the People's Socialist Revolutionary Party, said that Spain's ruling Centre Democratic Union Party (UCD) is a minority in the Basque country and accused the UCD of sponsoring the ban

on the Basque National Day. The UCD condition is that the Basque National Day should not be responsible for the response of individuals to the Government measures. Another component of HB, the People's Socialist Revolutionary Party, said that Spain's ruling Centre Democratic Union Party (UCD) is a minority in the Basque country and accused the UCD of sponsoring the ban

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RSEAS

uthern Africa's man-made marvel

Nyaminyami, the River God, stands above the Kariba Dam, which will be high on the list of attractions for tourists who visit Zimbabwe after independence. Photograph by Brian Harris.



eli attitude hardens before s with President Carter

Stephen Walker
April 6
continuing signs of
determination nor to
e on key issues such as
the future of east Jerusalem
or of Jewish settlements
resident Sadat, of
to Washington to
the first round of
is called by Presi-
in an effort to save
the East peace process
nation.

was growing specula-
tive Cairo and Jerusa-
that President
parate meetings with
ian and Israeli lead-
soon be followed by
tri-parite summit
lines of Camp David.
resident. Sadat and
achem, Begin, the
time Minister, have
their readiness to
in a joint meeting if
at Western diplomats
that Israel would be
such a move because
well-founded assump-
the official American
Palestinian autonomy
closer to an agreed period
Sadat that the right-
Goverment is
"Such a

proposal contradicts what was
agreed at Camp David", one
official said.

American officials have
discovered a wide gap between the
interpretation of the Camp
David accords by the Egyptians
and the Israelis. "The wording
was deliberately vague in order
to get agreement, but now the
ambiguities have come home to
roost", one diplomat com-
mented.

According to Egyptian and
Israeli sources, five points of
difference have been put for-
ward by the American Govern-
ment as the main topics during
the Washington meetings.

The fundamental issue is
whether the projected autonomy
council should be administra-
tive, as demanded by Israel, or
executive, legislative and judi-
cial as demanded by Egypt.

The other main items for dis-
cussion are: the status of the
100 Jewish settlements on occu-
pied land; the 100,000 Arabs living in east
Jerusalem in any autonomy
election; control of the water
resources in the occupied terri-
tories, including the relevant
stretch of the Jordan; and the
role of Israeli troops in the so-
called "autonomous area".

Israeli officials appear to
have ruled out in advance any
agreement on a possible Egyptian
proposal that the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip
should be demilitarized and
supervised for an agreed period
by a mixed Israeli, Egyptian
and American force. "Such a

Its protest may herald lands for bigger role

Jeff Fisk
April 6
Coptic bishop graced
or of St Mark's Cath-
edral last night and the
Copts who
in the annex chapel
make do with a mid-
miserable short of
traditional Easter cele-
bration.

church hierarchy were
the Western Desert,
with their Pope in the
of Saint Makarios
for fortitude in the
alleged discrimination
unique protest has
a much puzzlement in
it has dismay, for the
six million of Copts
have been regarded as
part of the popula-
of just the largest
church in the Middle
in their own eyes at
the end of the ancient

religious boycott, as the
Pope Shenouda III has
urged through his spokes-
men, of Copts by
fundamentalists. It fol-
lowed bombing of two
in Alexandria, minor
rioting between Chris-
tian and Muslim students at
the university and
elsewhere in Egypt in
fire. Egypt to
Egyptian Government,
has described the boy-

Mediator arrives in war-torn capital of Chad

Ndjamena, April 6.—President
Gassingbe Eyadema of Togo
has arrived in the Chad capital
to mediate between the warring
Muslim factions fighting in the
country. The Organization of African
Unity has also asked President
Nimeiry of Sudan to undertake a similar mission to
Ndjamena.

However, President Goukouni
Oudei of Chad vowed yesterday
that his men will continue
fighting the forces of Mr. His-
sene Habré, the Defence
Minister, until a "clear victo-
ry" emerges.

About 800 people have been
killed in Ndjamena since the
fighting began in the capital two
weeks ago. Thousands have fled
a series of minority "rights",
including a state-funded uni-
versity which would comple-
ment the Islamic Al-Azhar uni-
versity in the capital.

Copts do in fact share equal
rights with Sunni Muslims in
Egypt, but the present sensitiv-
ity about minorities in the
Middle East, of which the
Jewish minority is the most
notable, may have encouraged
the Coptic Church to believe
that it could take more power-
ful role in state affairs in
Egypt.

The Copts take as their in-
spiration the work of St. Mark,
who came to Alexandria from Libya
to found the first Coptic church in 42AD. Islam only
began to spread in Nigeria in
the seventh century.

English and French-speakers tend to stay apart

The 'two solitudes' of Montreal

From Ann Penketh
Montreal, April 6

The Boulevard St. Laurent
bisects the city of Montreal:
west of it the streets are
called University, Drummond,
Appleton, and other Anglo-
Saxon varieties; in the east
they are called Papineau,
Cherrier, and Franchère.

The English and French-
speaking communities in
Montreal are often referred to
as the "two solitudes". Each
community respects the im-
plicit dividing line of the St
Laurent and rarely strays
across it. It is still possible to
conduct your life entirely in
English here by watching the
English television stations,
reading the English language
newspapers and shopping and
having social relations in the
west end of Montreal.

Although the English-speaking
community makes up only
20 per cent of the population
of Quebec province, most of it
is concentrated in Montreal—
about 900,000 people altogether.

The majority of the English-
speaking community is originally
from Britain, bolstered by immigrants from
the United States and the other
Canadian provinces. The term
"English-speaking" also covers
immigrants from other countries
such as Greece and Italy whose
second language tends to be
English rather than French.

A survey conducted recently
by the only English newspaper
in the province, *The Gazette*,
observed differences in drinking
and eating habits and taste in
homes and interior design.

A comparison of buying
habits in 87 supermarkets
showed that English speakers

"really love their offal, liver,
kidney, beef heart, the whole
offal spectrum". The French

crossroads of two cultures". It
did not take him long to realize
that he had to choose one com-
munity or the other.

"I asked why there were no
French-speaking teachers in my
school", he says. (Schools in
Quebec are divided according
to language and religion.)

"They told me they were not
allowed to hire Catholics in my
Protestant school, so that was
that. The question of mingling
never arose."

After 22 years, Mr Peacock
is the president of the Protes-
tant Teachers' Union and the
"two solitudes" are as separate
as ever, in spite of language
laws passed by two successive
governments to increase the
use of French in the province.

"Why should we integrate?",
he asks. "You cannot force
people into joint Christmas
parties."

Mr Peacock sees no easy
solution to the problem, "bear-
ing in mind that you learn two
kinds of Canadian history here
—the English kind and the
French kind".

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observed differences in drinking
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A comparison of buying
habits in 87 supermarkets
showed that English speakers

"really love their offal, liver,
kidney, beef heart, the whole
offal spectrum". The French

speakers "would rather you'd
pass the chicken legs. Lamb is
another great divider, we're
lamb crazy, they stay away in
drives".

An estate agent said that
English-speakers choose very
different houses from the
French: "The house his firm
sold Mr. Pierre Trudeau re-
cently is an excellent example.
Built in the art déco style in
1931, the home has a drawing
room at street level that feels
like the first-class saloon of a
1930 passenger ship. Most
English-speakers would con-
sider it flashy."

French-speakers would buy
"side halls, split levels, back
splits", but English-speakers
"are much more conservative".

"Colour is another touchy
point. We had one house last
year that was what we call
English finish—plain colours,
plain furniture, plain every-
thing. The French wouldn't
touch it, but an Englishman
came over from England, took
one look, and bought it."

But there are also those who
bridge the gap between the
two communities. Mr. David
Payne, a Yorkshireman, is
political adviser to a Parti
Québécois minister. In 1977
when he was travelling round
the country one elderly woman
in the English-dominated west
of Montreal stood up after a
meeting and said: "You keep
talking about these French
Canadians. Well, I've never
seen any."

Mr Nkomo brings his army and weapons home to an uncertain military future

From Nicholas Ashford
Salisbury, April 6

About half of Mr. Joshua
Nkomo's Zimra guerrilla army
that remained in Zambia during
the recent Southern Rhodesian
election campaign has been
quietly brought back into
Rhodesia during the last two
weeks. It is expected that the
rest of the Zimra force will have
returned before the country
becomes independent on April
18.

Between 6,000 and 8,000
trained men are involved in the
move, which will bring the total
of the Zimra force inside
Rhodesia to between 13,000 and
15,000. About 5,000 Zimra
fighters have been based in
assembly points inside the
country since the ceasefire came
into effect last January.

More important than the
number of men involved is the
sort of weapons they will be
bringing back with them. The
Zimra troops returning during
the next 10 days will be accom-
panied by most of the heavy
weaponry which Mr. Nkomo
acquired from the Soviet Union,
East Germany, and other com-
munist states.

During the war in Rhodesia,
Mr. Nkomo kept the bulk of his
Zimra army outside the country
leaving Mr. Robert Mugabe's
Zanla forces to bear the brunt
of the fighting. Since the Febr-
uary election, in which Mr.
Nkomo's party came a poor
second to Mr. Mugabe's Zanu
(PF), there have been doubts

about the future of his troops
who remained in Zambia.

Some of Mr. Mugabe's sup-
porters felt it would be
dangerous to allow such a well
equipped and well-trained
force back into the country.
Others, however, argued that it
would be even more risky to
allow such a force to remain
outside.

The case for their return
was reinforced by President
Kaunda of Zambia who made it
clear that he would not let any
forces that were potentially
hostile towards the future
Zimbabwean Government oper-
ate from Zambian territory.

Having backed a loser in Mr.
Nkomo, President Kaunda has
been anxious to establish good
ties with Mr. Mugabe and
clearly does not want the
troops issue to come between
them.

A final decision to repatri-
ate the troops was taken when
Mr. Dumiso Dabengwa, the
Zimra commander visited Zam-
bia about two weeks ago. It
remains to be seen what will
happen to the Zimra army after
its return.

As with the Zanla forces, the
Zimra men are being offered
the choice of staying in the
armed forces or going back to
civilian life. However, the Gov-
ernment has made it clear that
Zanla will eventually become
the dominant element in the
new Zimbabwean army.

Hongkong helps to send Chinese to Middle East

From Our Correspondent

Hongkong has begun to re-
cruit workers from its neigh-
bouring Chinese province of
Guangdong for industrial proj-
ects by third countries in the
Middle East.

A Hongkong company,
Chronicle Consultants, appointed
by China's Manpower Ser-
vices Corporation in Canton as
its agent for the export of
workers, has arranged first

dispatch of 100 selected skilled
Chinese labourers to a chemical
project undertaken by Japanese
interests in Iraq.

The workers will receive
only 10 per cent of their wages
as pocket money each month
and the remainder will be re-
mitted by way of Hongkong for
their families or personal sav-
ings in China.

Foreign demand for contrac-
ted Chinese labour—skilled
and unskilled—will clearly be
high. Most inquiries received
from northern China by Chronicle
Consultants have come from West
Germany, Japan, Britain and
the United States, but com-
panies in France, Belgium,

Norway, Algeria, Brazil and
Greece have applied for details
of contracts.

Chinese manpower is also
wanted for industrial ventures
in the Middle East.

On average, teams of 500 to
1,000 workers will be recruited
for one-year contracts, but one
project under negotiation will
require 6,000 workers on a two-
year contract.

Employment terms stipulated
by the communist authorities in
Canton for Hongkong arrange-
ments include: Six-day weeks of
eight hours a day; unskilled
workers to be paid \$300 (£136);
skilled workers and lorry drivers
\$450; foremen \$600; super-
visors \$750; engineers \$1,000;
interpreters \$600; medical
staff \$450; and cooks and
barbers \$375.

After signing the contract,
the employer will pay one
month's salary in advance
before the workers embark for
their country of work. The em-
ployers will arrange for entry
visas and work permits for the
workers.

S African watch on American spies

From Ray Kennedy
Johannesburg, April 6

Africa's nuclear expertise were
continuing.

His statement underscored
the view which, despite South
Africa's carrying it out,
South Africa has denied this
but it has been noted here that
one of a number of charges
against a young South African
scientist, who has been detained
for six months under the Ter-
rorism Act, is that he gave
away information about where
the South African Atomic
Energy Board considered it
would be seismologically safe
to conduct a nuclear test; in
other words, where such a test
could be carried out undetected.

The dangerous ones were the
"illegals"—agents not covered
by a post of some sort at the
American embassy. The sources
said: "We have just got to
accept that there is going to
be some penetration. The Americans
are desperately eager to find out all they can
about our nuclear expertise."

The sources said that as well
as the men on the ground spy
satellites were a big problem.
Last September an American
satellite detected a split-second
flash deep in the South Atlantic
which State Department officials
said could only have been
caused by a clandestine nuclear
test. They said they suspected
South Africa of carrying it out.

South Africa has denied this
but it has been noted here that
one of a number of charges
against a young South African
scientist, who has been detained
for six months under the Ter-
rorism Act, is that he gave
away information about where
the South African Atomic
Energy Board considered it
would be seismologically safe
to conduct a nuclear test; in
other words, where such a test
could be carried out undetected.

Dr Renfrew Christie, aged
30, who studied for his doc-
torate at Oxford, is due to make
his second appearance before
Pretoria's magistrate on Fri-
day. It is likely that when the
trial begins much of it will be
held behind closed doors.

Last year three American
diplomats were expelled from
South Africa after it was dis-
covered that the United States
ambassador's personal aircraft
had been fitted with a "spy"
camera which Mr. Pieter Botha,
the Prime Minister, said had
been used to photograph key
installations.

OVERSEAS

Finding substitute for Bhuttoism remains central problem for Pakistan's military regime

From Richard Wigg

Islamabad, April 6

Pakistan's hardened security forces easily suppressed minor demonstrations on the first anniversary of the execution of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, former Prime Minister, but President Zia ul-Haq and his fellow generals none the less face a growing problem over what to put in place of "Bhuttoism".

Certainly Bhuttoism did not mean a less brutal use of the police against citizens. Exactly three years ago Mr Bhutto was himself in Lahore when his police shot more than 20 opposition supporters in the Punjab High Court precincts where they were sheltering after protesting against his rigged general election.

But in spite of that rigging Mr Bhutto had a legitimacy in which the military regime has never enjoyed, having twice gone back on promised elections.

Bhuttoism haunts the Zia regime not because of a conflict between authoritarianism and democratic government but because Pakistan, as the most westernized of all the Islamic nations politically, got from the former Prime Minister and cannot forget, a first crude taste of participatory politics.

Neither the educated westernized middle classes, nor the semi-illiterate masses which Mr Bhutto manipulated so cynically, can resign themselves to generals ruling their country, especially when authoritarian government has

not solved any of the country's basic problems.

Since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan last December General Zia has been a politician running out of time and options, just as Mr Bhutto was between the Lahore shootings and the general's coup in July, 1977.

What to put in place of Bhuttoism, understood as participatory politics, is the central problem for the regime. A few days ago President Zia in a speech at Mardan in the North-West Frontier Province, stubbornly recommended the military regime to establishing "a true Islamic order in our country".

In Pakistan, he said, people had known only one form of democracy, the Western model of elections, but in an Islamic democracy there could be various methods of choosing the members of the Shura, the executive council which originally assisted the Caliphs.

General Zia's staff are endeavouring to set up provincial consultative councils consisting of representatives from the local bodies elected last autumn and nominated "personalities" from professional organizations and agriculture. Thus a semi-corporative, semi-elected system might emerge which President Zia could call an "Islamic democracy".

General Zia's enthusiasm for this system is evidently not shared by any significant section of Pakistani society.

More significant for President Zia, the majority of senior

generals do not seem to support his idea, basically because of their westernized professional backgrounds. They tend to feel that a soldier's religious practice is his own affair.

The ultra orthodox Jamiat-e-Islami, once President Zia's intellectual mentor, has now turned against him following the Afghanistan invasion. Since

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Eric Heffer

Where Mr Steel has got it wrong about Labour's future

People will not turn to the centre but go further right or left...

During a recent debate at Bristol University on the question of a centre party, Mr David Steel, the Liberal Party leader, made it very clear that he considered the Liberal Party to be the centre party and that politicians such as Mr Roy Jenkins who wished to form a centre party, should join with him. He emphasized this at a recent press conference to introduce his pamphlet, *Labour at 80—Time to Retire*.

The theme of his pamphlet is that Labour is played out and of the series of intellectual, moral and financial bankruptcy. In a sense, it is an undocumented pointed version of George Dangerfield's *The Strange Death of Liberal England*, except that the Labour Party is substituted for the Liberal Party.

The Liberals, he says, are launching a takeover bid for Labour's supporters. The idea is to woo the so-called "social democrats"—he refers specifically to Mrs Shirley Williams and Mr William Rodgers as examples of "social democrats" at the end of their tether—to encourage them to split away and join the Liberals in the same way as some Liberals joined Labour in the 20s and 30s. In his view, the drift of the Labour Party are the active left-wing, while trade unionists are the conservatives responsible for holding back radical progress. Mr Steel believes that Britain is about to enter a new era and as a first step a reform movement must coalesce around a resurgent Liberal Party.

On the face of it his argument appears attractive. He firmly believes that history will repeat itself in re-

verse. It is a false belief which surely cannot be sustained. The circumstances now are very different and the present crisis of capitalism will militate against any great Liberal revival at Labour's expense. If the Liberals were to replace any party, it would be the Conservative Party, not the Labour Party. For it is the Conservatives who are losing votes to the Liberals, as we have seen in recent by-elections.

Even at the time of the Liberal's victory in 1906 there were astute political minds who could see beyond the immediate. For example, A. J. Balfour, the then Conservative leader, in a letter to the King's Private Secretary, said, "We have here to do with something much more important than the swing of the pendulum or fact (no doubt in a milder form) with the Socialistic difficulties which loom so large on the Continent. Unless I am greatly mistaken, the election of 1906 inaugurates a new era." He was absolutely correct: the election of the Liberal Government led directly to the rise of the Labour Party, although all the squabbles about Free Trade and fiscal reform. We are face to it now some time before Labour actually took office with a working majority.

I agree with David Steel when he says we are entering a new era. The days of the mixed economy, with Keynesian interventionist policies are numbered. Britain is at the crossroads, but it is not to the centre that the people will go. They will turn further to the right or to the left. Certainly, the future of Britain does not lie along Mrs Thatcher's road. She and her ideological friends offer no solution and David Steel is quite right when he says that "Mrs Thatcher is the most reactionary Prime Minister this country has seen for many years".

What he fails to understand is that the present discussions in the Labour Party do not herald its demise, but its renewal. David Steel and all those who think like him are wrong if they believe that "Labour is in a sorry mess". Membership is increasing and the Commission of Enquiry is finding a truly healthy situation in the party. Labour will reform itself and this process has already begun.

One of the most important things the party must do is to re-examine the question of the role of the State. As I have said before in these columns, there have always been two basic strands within the party on this issue

—those like the Fabians who advocated State Socialism and others like G. D. H. Cole who propagated non-State Socialism. Unashamedly, I am a Coleite. I do not want to see State control, or even State ownership of everything. In his pamphlet, David Steel refers to G. D. H. Cole with obvious approval. Cole, however, was a socialist, not a Liberal, and he would never have been attracted to the concept of a Centre Party.

In his *History of Socialist Thought*, Cole said, "I am neither a Communist nor a Social-Democrat, because I regard both as creeds of centralization and bureaucracy, whereas I feel sure that a Socialist society that is to be true to its equalitarian principles of human brotherhood must rest on the widest possible diffusion of power and responsibility, so as to enlist the active participation of as many as possible of its citizens in the task of democratic self-government".

It is clearly along that road that Labour has to travel. Public ownership can and must take many forms. While a plan of production will be necessary, forms of self-management of industry are essential within that plan. That is why today, Labour pays so much attention to the development of industrial democracy.

David Steel argues that Labour is wrong to base itself on the working class. At the same time, however, he recognizes that the Party was formed by the trade unions, and it is that which gives Labour its unique position among western socialists and social democratic parties. Although Labour has a working class base, it is not purely a working class party.



David Steel: a false belief.

R. H. Tawney's observation in 1932 is still correct, "If variety of educational experience and economic conditions among its active supporters be the test, it is . . . less of a class party than any other British party".

When David Steel says, "the masters of the Labour Party are as frightened of an open participation as their Conservative opponents" he deliberately distorts Labour's views. Had he studied the decisions of Labour's conferences, he would know that in 1978 the conference accepted a report calling for the end of the Official Secrets Act and for the establishment of a Freedom of Information Act. Open government has long been the demand of Labour's NEC.

The Liberals will have to do more than produce this pamphlet if their ideas are to take root. The present capitalist crisis demands a socialist solution. Liberalism and a centre party are not the answer.

The author is Labour MP for Liverpool, Walton.

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Smoking: s hard to stay stopped

the disease and disease is virtual smokers.

Thirdly, cigarette smokers often believe that they have stopped for life. They can smoke fewer. In one person in 5 occasionally with. For the rest of us internal chemicals reduce the amount in the bloodstream to our smoking.

So a switch if cigarettes leads to smoking or each person has more than one person in 5 smoking. For the rest of us internal chemicals reduce the amount in the bloodstream to our smoking.

The one consistent smoker's chances of survival with each period. The over 35s are at risk. The success rates are at 60 as they are years go, by 10 against smoking, expenses and give up smoking.

Part of the problem is the difference between smoking and other addictions. The heroin or barbiturate addict or the alcohol, is obviously sick; the physical and mental effects of their dependence on their drugs make them unemployable and destroy their family lives. In contrast, smoking in no way impairs working capacity mentally, and its physical effects are rarely obvious before middle age. So the smoker—alone among addicts—does not have to choose between his smoking and his family or career.

Secondly, the medical ill-effects are delayed: nothing much happens for the first 20 years, and a substantial number of smokers live to a ripe old age in apparent good health. Everyone hopes to be among the lucky ones. An all-too-common belief is "I'll give it up when it affects my health".

In grim fact, for many smokers the first personal health warning is too late. Sudden unexpected deaths from heart disease are depressingly common in men under the age of 50, and almost all are cigarette smokers. Nineteen out of every 20 men and women who develop symptoms due to lung cancer go on to die from

Dr J
Medical

Fun days at home with the Russells

Dora, the wife with whom Bertrand Russell founded Beacon Hill School in 1927, brought out the second volume of her autobiography last week. The first, written soon after the philosopher died in 1970 and delayed until then because "his shadow was always there", was largely about Bertrand Russell and the 16 years of their relationship.

The *Tamarisk Tree 2*, called after a feathery grey-green tree that grew in her garden as a child and came to symbolize the idealistic aspirations of her youth, is the story of their experiment in education; their hope that by doing away with excessive discipline, religious instruction and the then accepted tyranny of adults they could produce people "at peace with themselves and others, able to work creatively as individuals".

Dora Russell is now 85, up in London for a few days from the house in Cornwall she and Bertrand Russell bought nearly 60 years ago when their first child John was born. She loves it as much today as she did on that March morning in 1922 when she stood on the landing looking out across moorland and seascapes and decided the house could and would be home, though there are more roads, more tourists, and the once white shell beach at Portreath has been crushed into sand by the trampling of feet.

She is as fiery and eloquent as she must have been in the days when, newly married to Bertrand Russell, she trudged the London streets campaigning for socialism, women's rights and birth control, smiling, talking, a little deaf, full of references and now, she says, reduced to writing furious letters to the *New Statesman* about the imbecility of the British attitude to the Moscow Olympics, letters that do not get printed.

"You must tell me things straight," she says, fiercely.

"There have been two things in my life that I have cared about: the cause of women and the Cold War."

Frederick Black, Dora's father, was a well-respected civil servant, later knighted, who coached her in Greek and Latin at 6 o'clock in the morning to the popping of an inadequate gas fire. She hoped for a future on the stage, but in 1911 she won a scholarship

to Girton and won a first-class honours degree. At Cambridge she played hockey, joined a choral society, rejected religion and talked about the emancipation of women.

In 1918 Dora awarded Dora a fellowship and she returned to sit at high table on an income of £3 a week. She spent her vacations in Bloomsbury, already by then "the cradle of socialism", thought of sex equality, of a creative and non-possessive attitude in work, living and loving; of new theories of education and of much in modern psychology". The future looked set: financial independence, an academic career, personal life based on love and sexual freedom. It was not part of the Bloomsbury code to regard marriage as important.

But in 1919 Bertrand Russell asked her to dine with him in Soho. Within days came an invitation to join a summer reading party in a farmhouse at Lulworth. Bertrand Russell was very much older than Dora: she was born the year he took his degree at Cambridge. He was still technically married to his first wife Alys and not entirely free of his affair with the actress Colette O'Neil. And he was a somewhat intimidating international hero for the pacifist stand he had taken during the war.

However, breaking with Girton, whose sexual mores were not those of Bloomsbury, she went with him to China where they started a vogue for "Russell marriages"—based on love, not duty—and where Bertrand Russell nearly died of double pneumonia. By the time they returned to London Dora was pregnant. In the autumn of 1921, overcoming with serious misgivings her resolution to stay single, she married him.

There is no doubt that Dora was very much in love with Bertrand Russell. *My Quest for Liberty and Love*, the first volume of the autobiography, is an often moving portrait of an almost charmed love affair, devotion, even her worship on her part, a mixture of romance and desire and romance on his part.

In their house in Sydney Street they had fun, they entertained—W. B. Yeats, T. S. Eliot, the Stavros, Joseph Conrad, Sybil Thorndike; they organized campaigns; they wrote their books and they planned and set up a school. But the marriage went wrong.



Dora Russell: what mattered were women's rights and the Cold war...

The sexual freedom led to affairs and in 1930 Dora gave birth to a daughter by an American journalist, Griffin Barry, who soon after fathered a son, Roderick. Bertrand Russell, too, had affairs, though in his autobiography he wrote:

"I did not maintain however that the marriage could with advantage be prolonged if the wife had a child or children of whom the husband was not the father". Dora has always considered this later justification unfair.

In 1935 Dora Russell, not yet 40, mother of four children, divorced, she turned her attention fully to the school she had first dreamt of as a place for her own children to grow up in. "We wanted," she explains now, "to give our children naturally deal with life to educate them for a happy, progressive, modern world."

The experiment in schooling that allowed children a period of "doing, feeling, observing the world" without excessive academic or disciplinary pressure lasted 16 years and was brought to an end when the building in which it was housed was requisitioned by the Army. The trouble was that the

world did not become happy or progressive and that like the other educational experiments of its day it had its critics, among them Bertrand Russell himself, who spoke of the natural cruelty of children and the need to check anarchy by discipline of a kind.

Dora Russell is quick to object. "I think Bertie was totally wrong when he said that children need more discipline. Discipline makes people savage. No one denies that people have destructive impulses; but generosity and creativity ultimately prevail if fostered in education."

She does not know how her pupils turned out. Of her own children, she says, that they retain the concern for society of their own generation but that they are not competitive.

After seven years in the Ministry of Information during and after the war, Dora Russell turned to the women's movement and the Cold War. The 50s were a time of women's committees and congresses, the Assembly of Women, the Peace Conference in Vienna, the Women's Czarina of Peace; of fighting against being labelled a communist for her efforts to promote friendship with the

Soviet countries ("I couldn't be a communist. Communism is a religion, I don't believe in religion").

They were also years of growing disillusion. "There have been two periods of hope in my life", she says. "The 1920s when socialism looked likely and there was progress everywhere. Then with the Labour majority of 1945. But before long the capitalist, selfish, greedy tide had set in again and nothing so far has stopped it."

In 1962 Dora Russell returned to her Cornish house, Cara Vos, with her eldest son John and has rarely left it since. She is trying, as she has been for the past 60 years, ever since her first visit to the United States, to write a book about the religion of the machine. "Animals we are, and animals we remain, and the path to regeneration lies with our animal nature", she wrote in 1927. She repeats it today, seeing the ecological movement as the only hope for survival.

For three centuries, she says, man has deliberately excluded emotion from science and politics and that is what Bertrand Russell too. "Woman's approach to life is not this mechanical, highly intellectual, non-emotional one. I think humanity has been thoroughly mismanaged by the male prerogative for centuries. Take Mrs Thatcher. You can't get to that position without turning yourself into a man."

The educational principles Dora Russell fought for have been swallowed up in huge schools geared to a technological future. The dreams of woman's emancipation have not come about. East and West are as divided as ever. "I don't believe", she says, "that it would be possible to educate children now as I once believed they could be educated."

Her words are despondent but she is neither a sad nor a defeated woman. Her eyes gleam with determination, with contempt for the idiocy of mankind.

"Either we go ahead and turn our planet into a machine, or we return to some form of civilization. It is a savage and difficult choice. Who cares more about the human race any more? Other species know how to care for their own. We simply destroy."

Caroline Moorehead

*The Tamarisk Tree 2: My school and the years of war by Dora Russell. Virago. £8.95.

Although brimstones, small tortoiseshells, commas and peacock butterflies are all now coming out of hibernation and can be seen poring about among abundantly flowered celandines, the first dandelions and plenty of primroses, it is the Easter butterfly that every naturalist in the southern half of England hopes to see. Large tortoiseshells or "alm butterflies" are so uncommon now as to make the hope distinctly remote, and yet still not completely impossible.

There are entomologists who insist that the few that are seen at the end of March or early April are all immigrants from the Continent that have drifted in, probably by chance. Others still believe that the brick-red backgrounded winged adult butterfly may breed here. Certainly there are more reported some years than others and it seems that these are occasions when Easter days are sunny and more observers are out watching for them.

I saw one or two most springs between 1969 and 1974, all in the same great wood where notes had been made 20 years before by a young local butterfly enthusiast of even more numerous appearances. But that was when the elms were alive to provide good breeding grounds and shelter for this elusive insect for its first choice of living accommodation has always been lost.

Now that the big trees are dead and only the bases of the hollow trunks are enclosed in new suckering growth, I often wonder if it is still worth going out in walk slowly on the gravelled forestry rides and to stand

and peer over a traditional border where some of those that basked.

Ordinarily the shells live up arched and resting closed, too leaves. I guess come down on it after mating, before life is stretched and split when I counted lost away and flying trees before it on to it but it is incentive to go again this year.

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DIARY OF AUSTERE TIMES

When you in Britain have hardly finished reeling from the hammer blow of yet another last-ditch Budget, I know it is not the best time to be trying to engage your sympathy about how tough things are on the other side of the Atlantic. But maybe some of you will glean comfort from our shared suffering.

Penury tends to creep up gradually. No single price increase can be identified as the one which causes a decisive drop in the standard of living. In matters of economic survival, there is seldom a recognizable last straw.

Yet there is generally something which makes you realize in a flash that events have overtaken you. For New Yorkers, that came a few days ago when the Living section of *The New York Times*, a weekly supplement devoted to highly conspicuous consumption, produced an austerity issue.

"Outflanking inflation with guile, wit and your leftovers", read the headline, over a compilation of recipes which seemed to owe much to the British experience in the Second World War. The author

was that doyen of extravagance, Mr Craig Claiborne.

To understand how painful it must have been for Mr Claiborne to write that article, back in September of 1977, when double-digit inflation was an affliction which happened to somebody else (eg Britain). That was the month in which the Laker Skyrain service between New York and London began, and Mr Claiborne offered some expensive advice to those who did not want to buy the plastic meat.

"There are few things out of any kitchen to surpass roast quail in excellence", he wrote then, "and they are ideal for air travel." For those who did not fancy that, there was always caviar from a sturgeon specialist on Broadway. Plus crisp French bread and fancy cheese, so long as the cheese was not so smelly as to annoy fellow-travellers.

Once *The New York Times* gets a fixation, it is remorseless in pursuing it. "Forty-two French white wines under five dollars" was another headline. News from Long Island was that hostesses serving huffy suppers offer their guests salads made from pasta, to fill them up cheaply. A caterer confessed that if he was serving a steak he would call it a ragnat to make people think they were getting something special.

To compound our depression, there was a review of a book called "junk food", a collection of anecdotes, lists and

recommendations. "It is a book for an era of declining standards", wrote the reviewer. "A reasonable idea gone mediocre."

For a foreigner, the most telling evidence of declining standards is in the erosion of the carefree, throwaway lifestyle which for years has been a distinctive feature of America. All of us, coming here for the first time, gaped wide-eyed at the day-by-day evidence that here was a society which had as much and more than it needed, excess coming out of its ears.

Take packaging. The reading of retail shops and supermarkets to put every small or large purchase in a bag, sometimes two, was a source of wonder to those of us used to having potatoes, onions and carrots hurled indiscriminately into a string bag which we had to provide ourselves. Yet now a chain of popular discount stores in New Jersey makes a feature of providing non-plastic bags from Hollywood films. Instead—shades of Tesco—you have to rummage for a discarded cardboard box.

A further telling blow has

been struck by new restrictions on credit, especially credit cards.

A few years ago, it



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Bristol's Black Spot

few hours last week the area was Bristol's Bog. The police had been driven of it by violence, and many exaltation filled those in possession of the field. The resemblance ends. In 1969 it took the to restore quiet in Bristol. Bristol had spent itself in by the time the police in greater force. In 1969 behind the rioting immediate occasion of it long tradition of dissidence at political violence: in accumulated resentment comparable tradition and yes to sustain it—not yet. We have taken consolation in that what happened was not a race riot. needs qualification. The as not racial in as much as the whites attacked by the rioters were policemen, and the colour of their uniforms not of their skins which; also there were some among the predominantly rioters and looters. But the was racial in as much as it able to a concentration of West Indian origin, in, to the social fabric of surroundings, and to the predominantly poor prospects gave cause to expect for lives, especially the young them. A significant proportion of black youth there and are estranged from a which bears hardly upon and they have, in the

BANS VOTE WITH THEIR FEET

hundreds of Cubans who suddenly poured into the of the Peruvian Embassy in the hope of being ana in the hope of being to flee the country are in evidence of the tensions a. For some months now have been attempts by groups to force their way both the Venezuelan and an embassies, usually by police barricades in. But it has been a risky is, because the embassies surrounded by Cuban who were prepared to. Over the weekend, howe guards were withdrawn the Peruvian Embassy, and was nothing to stop the refugees. The Cuban even announced that changing the rules govern visa, so that anyone who entered by another country be free to leave. So once or out of this, whole families to seize the opportunity of getting out while they

influx is embarrassing for Cuban authorities because, both they and the Vene have been in dispute with Cuban Government over the ties it has put in the way seeking asylum, and its to grant safe conducts for who had forced their way embassies, they have so no willingness to take numbers of refugees lives. Consultations are under way in Lima. But it is

id Wood

search of elusive ty wets

should need reminding that part of my job specification is to find a crumb from the bountiful of our Literary Editor, Howard, and set up in business judgment on the usage

of language by political and political commentators. At this, a footnote or two may order to the phenomenal rise of the last few months of the "wet" as a noun to label political or rather Conservative politicians, who lack a stomach for politics.

For example, Mr James Secretary of State for Energy, is described in one Sun paper as "the champion of dry wets", whereas a year ago had been presented as champion of the clever keeping of hawk out of the cote. What "wet" is? Who, in addition to old and sturdy Mr Prior, are counted among the wets? The seems to be anybody who is the Prime Minister using a particular political, anyone who questions the Shah of Iran, Mr Gilmour, Mr Peter, Mr Julian Critchley, etc. etc. who has still been wholly weaned from Mr's works as prime minister.

Without further research, at any rate, the recent history of the word offers little or no help, etymological, social, party-political, and otherwise, in confirming how we are to know a "Tory wet" when we meet one or hear one. Mr Heath may scarcely be reckoned a wet, for he was apparently the first prime minister to declare his impotence with them; and it should follow that those who

the word particularly relevant, or even surprising.

Oddly, the first time I heard the word used in its present party political and pejorative connotation, it fell from the lips of Mr Heath as prime minister. He uttered it to dismiss, almost with a lordly scorn, those who quibbled about the rightness of his policies and the adroitness of his pragmatic U-turns.

At the time it seemed that he might have found authority for his elliptical usage in *The Concise Oxford Dictionary's* definition of a vernacular phrase: "Wet Behind the ears, immature, inexperienced."

Yet it soon became necessary to doubt whether Mr Heath could be cited in works of political scholarship as the original coined or counterfeiter of the usage. At that time he was as close to Lord Carrington, now Foreign Secretary, as to anybody within the Cabinet or the Conservative Party, and Lord Carrington, almost certainly, by frequency and charm of application, brought "wet" into political fashion. Unlike Mr Heath, Lord Carrington used to feather the arrow with an amiable though worldly smile, as he privately signed at peers and commoners alike. Unlike Mr Heath, too, he seemed to have in mind the *Oxford's* slang usage: "Stupid or inept person."

A suspicion became irresistible that Peter Carrington, tempering the pomp and protocol of politics with homely words and phrases, was prolonging in the Lords and at Conservative Central Office, a schoolboy or Guards Brigade usage of "wet" as a noun; and Philip Howard could do worse than rummage among his Etonian memories ("wet-bob", a muscular though often stupid bairnsman?) for the precise provenance.

Today, by the way, is the anniversary of the dissolving of the parliament leading into the election campaign that brought Mrs Thatcher to Downing Street as the country's first woman Prime Minister. For the present let me say only that she has much reason to feel justified when she assesses events during the past few weeks, and leaves the theme for another working day.

share Mr Heath's view of politics are scarcely to be damned offhand as wets. Lord Carrington, the possible begetter of the usage, would never consider himself a wet, yet he is a practical politician who lives by a mixture of conviction and commonsense, so the sin must be more than compromise and finds a modus vivendi.

To complicate the definition, some of the Conservatives Mr Heath regarded as wets, how lord it in Government and call others wet.

We might not be mistaken to conclude that here we have a meaningless word of political abuse, of a piece with Aneurin Bevan's "Tory vermin" of long ago, or Mr Denis Healey's punk monetarism of today. It is one which, though it makes an agreeable change from the threadbare metaphor of hawks and doves, has no outside the Cabinet. That is, in all respects except one. In party political terms, what is the opposite of a wet? Here we have a serious circumscription of the political vocabulary.

Politicians and political commentators who would not know the difference between a hawk and a hand saw, may still have a vague notion that a hawk would be no friend to a dove, and that a dove flies in bearing an eagle branch. But if you support Mrs Thatcher and her policies, you are a rare politician if you may be described as dry, and it would be an unconscious politician who went to his constituency claiming that he was. There may be dry wits, or even dry commoners, in the Mid-East, but dry politicians are nearly always men who have had a personal problem. There is no workable antonym for the usage of "wet" in politics, and I for one promise not to use it again, with or without quotation marks.

Today, by the way, is the anniversary of the dissolving of the parliament leading into the election campaign that brought Mrs Thatcher to Downing Street as the country's first woman Prime Minister. For the present let me say only that she has much reason to feel justified when she assesses events during the past few weeks, and leaves the theme for another working day.

I rekindles the hope that, after all, Weizmann's fear may not be realised.

Your obedient servant,
BOOTHBY,
President, Anglo-Israel Association,
1963-1975.
House of Lords.
April 1.

Rabbi Goldberg's inspired and moving article this morning (April

very good, something which can be an honour to us all and to mankind. But we mustn't spoil it. We are impetuous people, and we spoil and sometimes destroy what has taken generations to build up." He repeated this later to Meyer Weisbord.

Rabbi Goldberg's inspired and moving article this morning (April

The threat from nuclear arms

From Sir Gilbert Longden

Sir. Public opinion in most of the 149 countries whose governments signed the "Final Document" on disarmament cited by Lord Brockway and others (April 2) would agree with the objects of the World Disarmament Campaign. The question I would put to Lord Brockway is: what do you do when the rulers of the Soviet Union, upon whom public opinion has no effect, continue regardless to pile up arms and armaments far beyond those necessary for defence? Does the campaign seek unilateral disarmament by Nato, or even by Great Britain alone?

The Avon and Somerset police have over a period of time taken steps to establish good relations with their ethnic minorities and hold their confidence. On the evidence of last Wednesday they have clearly not succeeded. They have been freely accused of "heavy-handedness" in their conduct preceding and during the riot. The basis of that charge is not obvious. They have also been freely criticized for the opposite fault of weakness in bearing a temporary retreat. Judgment on both these questions should await the report the Home Secretary has called for, and the outcome of any further inquiry it may be desirable to hold.

The manner in which particular police forces or officers seek to enforce the law in volatile situations can sometimes be faulty. But for seeking to enforce the law no criticism should attach to them. Smoking pot or drinking alcohol in unlicensed premises cannot just be waved past as fairly harmless manifestations of cultural difference. If the fact of cultural difference is invoked as a reason for special treatment by, or under, the general criminal law, the principle of equality before the law is lost, and with it the basis on which minorities' claims to fair dealing stands.

From Mr B. L. Thorne

Sir. What we want for our children and our children's children is a peace where all nations live in harmony together and have fair access to the world's raw materials, including energy. What we do not want is a peace dominated by one superpower who does out the riches of the earth only in return for subject submissio

It is not enough for our police, leaders and elected representatives to claim that we are equal under the law. These two boys have more claim to be called Londoners than I have, but they—and their brothers—are repeatedly singled out by the police as people who are likely to be law breakers. The police have an extremely difficult role in our urban communities but they must ensure they extend the same courtesy, tact and understanding to second generation immigrants as they do to the rest of us.

Yours faithfully,

RODNEY USHER.

Pimlico School,
Lupus Street, SW1.

April 3.

From Mr V. A. Patel

Sir, I was astonished by the categoric claims that the Bristol riots were not race riots. The rioters were undoubtedly predominantly black, although some white youths were involved.

I believe that the riot had strong racial undertones; it was a race riot of the second order, where mainly unemployed black youths spontaneously and violently demonstrated against the police—which is increasingly being identified with the present racist Tory government.

The fact that a "routine" police operation degenerated into a riot shows that racial tensions were, and indeed are, high. Mrs Thatcher's statements concerning immigration and black communities have only served to unite the blacks with the police and to increase racial tension.

Unless this (un)widely racial tension is reduced and the Government's social policies reassessed, spontaneous riots of the second order, if not the first, black versus white, may become a common occurrence. Moreover, until the problem of race discrimination is recognised wherever it exists, and thus eliminated, the overwhelming problem of racial tension will never be resolved.

Yours faithfully,

VINOD A. PATEL.

47 Gladstone Gardens,
Wembley,
Middlesex.

April 3.

From Dr D. L. Nokes

Sir, We are all surprised. Mr White and Mr Waldegrave are surprised. These Conservative spokesmen who leapt to assert that the scene racial, must then, in all con-

cerning racial relations.

Yours faithfully,

DAVID RUPON,

Chairman,
Archbishop's Consultants of Inter-
Faith Relations,
Bishop Mount,
Ripon,
North Yorkshire.

April 3.

From Dr R. A. Paton

Sir, Your correspondent Clifford Longley (March 31) rightly praises the Roman Catholic Church for its work in the field of inter-faith relations. By contrast he shows ignorance of Anglican history and present outlook in his dismissive remarks about the Church of England's work in this field. A tradition of sound scholarship, first-hand encounter with those of other faiths and genuine wrestling with differing religious convictions is to be found in the Anglican Church stretching back to the nineteenth century.

It follows. Lord Brockway (April 2) we shall assuredly get the second. If we follow Sir William Dickson (March 31) we may get the first, or we may get oblivion. We have got to choose.

I follow Sir William.

Yours faithfully,

B. L. THORNE,
Cumber-
Waverley Avenue,
Fleet,
Hampshire.

April 2.

Meeting of faiths

From the Bishop of Ripon

Sir, Your correspondent Clifford Longley (March 31) rightly praises the Roman Catholic Church for its work in the field of inter-faith relations. By contrast he shows ignorance of Anglican history and present outlook in his dismissive remarks about the Church of England's work in this field. A tradition of sound scholarship, first-hand encounter with those of other faiths and genuine wrestling with differing religious convictions is to be found in the Anglican Church stretching back to the nineteenth century.

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April 2.

From Mr C. D. Hill

Sir, Lord Ashby, FRS, notes (April 2) that careful published work demonstrates (i) that lead levels in some places are too close to danger level to be tolerated; (ii) that the greatest risk to children from lead comes from water supplied in lead pipes and from paint; (iii) that lead from car exhausts contributes to lead in the atmosphere but is by no means the most dangerous source.

Source of what? If of lead in the atmosphere, then Lord Ashby is wrong; if of lead in children, then he is of course right. However, of all the sources of lead in children, lead in petrol is the easiest to remove.

One important question, which Lord Ashby does not ask, is: given that some children in some places have in any case high lead levels from lead paint, water from lead pipes and food in lead, should they be subjected to yet more lead from leaded petrol?

The report, *Lead and health*, does, however, cautiously, address itself to this question in paragraph 209:

"Although we have seen no firm evidence that the contribution made by lead from petrol has caused harm, yet recognising that any additional contribution is undesirable in persons whose body burden may already be high as a result of ingestion of lead from other sources measures should be taken to keep the annual mean concentration of lead in air to less than 21g/m³ in places where people are liable to be continuously exposed."

On the evidence of the report

Health risks from lead

From Mr C. D. Hill

Sir, Lord Ashby, FRS, notes (April 2) that careful published work demonstrates (i) that lead levels in some places are too close to danger level to be tolerated; (ii) that the greatest risk to children from lead comes from water supplied in lead pipes and from paint; (iii) that lead from car exhausts contributes to lead in the atmosphere but is by no means the most dangerous source.

The report does not attempt to estimate how many flats and houses in our towns have levels above the EEC limit. Nor, does it give hundreds of thousands? If the report's recommendation is to be followed, the level should be brought below the EEC limit. This could, of course, be achieved by getting rid of the houses and flats. Would it not be simpler to get rid of the lead emissions from cars? Is not the safest way to do that to get rid of lead in petrol at source: to stop leaded petrol?

Lord Ashby finds it a greater evil that 4,000 pedestrian children under 10 are killed or seriously injured on the roads of Britain every year. He is surely right. However, that question is outside the terms of reference of Professor Lawther's working party which were "to review the overall effects on health of environmental lead from all sources and, in particular, its effect on the health and development of children and to assess the contribution lead in petrol makes to the body burden."

Participating artists are chosen, not only for their musical accomplishments, but also—end this is supremely important—for their capacity to form a rapport with patients and take them out of themselves.

Artists like Larry Adler, Ian Wallace, Robert Easton, David Snell and Sidney Harrison have been most warmly received and the reaction of patients clearly indicates that, despite their access to television and radio, nothing can take the place of the actual physical presence of singers, pianists, cellists, violinists, harpists and wind players.

Yours faithfully,

R. E. PEARSON,
Court Mount Road,
Haslemere,
Surrey.

April 3.

Healing strains

From Mr Sam Heppner

Sir, Reading about Mr Sheridan Russell's admirable "Art in hospitals" scheme in today's issue (March 25), it occurred to me that your readers may be interested to hear of a parallel service organized by the Council for Music in Hospitals, which has been going for nearly 30 years and now arranges over 400 concerts in hospitals throughout the United Kingdom.

Many of these hospitals are for psychiatric patients and a considerable number of psychiatrists have enthusiastically welcomed the demonstration of effective healing powers of music.

Inspired by a piano recital by Joan Davies, a music-loving speechless handicapped patient who had not spoken a word for six months suddenly regained the ability to speak.

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Yours faithfully,

SAM HEPPNER,
Vice Chairman,
Council for Music in Hospitals,
340 Lower Road,
Little Bookham,
Surrey.

April 2.

Right to resign

From Sir Douglas Elphinstone

Sir, Mr Nettleton's letter on Civil Service duties (March 26) appeals to me. I have been an employee and I regarded it as my duty to carry out the policies of my employer, unless I thought them immoral: when that was so I protested, and was prepared, if necessary, to resign. I have been an employer and expected, and received, as much from my employees. The word is loyalty.

Such standards are still not uncommon outside the public service; and I cannot really believe that Civil Service standards generally fall so short as those Mr Nettleton proclaims.

Yours faithfully,

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SOCIAL NEWS

The Duke of Gloucester will tomorrow visit the Lord Leverhulme exhibition and attend a dinner to celebrate the golden Jubilee of Unilever at the Royal Academy of Arts, Piccadilly.

The Duke of Kent will visit the naval dockyard, Rosyth, and the naval headquarters at Piravane on April 11 and in the evening, as Colonel, Scott Guards, attend the Scott Guards Club dinner at Edinburgh Castle.

Princess Alexandra will visit Chippingwood, Surrey, on May 30 during the festival being held to celebrate the ninth centenary of St Nicholas Church.

Birthdays today

Lord Ashdown: 22; Sir Michael Blundell, 73; Sir Michael Bowes, 69; Sir Harold Evans, 67; Dr David Frost, 41; Lord Glenelg, 66; Lord Gordon-Walker, 73; Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur Hezlet, 66; Sir Hamish McLaren, 82; Sir Ivo Mallet, 80; Mr Ian Richardson, 45; Lord Ross of Marnock, 69; Sir Thomas Holmes Sculors, 78.

Dances and parties

The dates of some of the dances and cocktail parties arranged to take place before the end of 1980 are included in the following list: May 14: Thirties Ball, in aid of the Uphill Ski Club, Park Lane Hotel, London; June 12: Lady Salton (cocktail party) for her daughter, the Hon Alice Ramsay, Cavalry and Guards Club; Anglo-Spanish Ball, Grosvenor House; June 14: Mrs Francis Mathew (dinner for her son Robert's twenty-first and her daughter Katrina's coming out) in the country; June 27: Cirencester Park Polo Club Ball, Gloucester; July 9: Blackpool Ball; July 11: Lady Mirabel Kelly (small dance) for her daughter, Miss Ann-Louise Kelly, and her son, Mr Benedict Kelly, in London; July 12: Mrs Jeremiah Harman (dinner for Miss Sarah Harman, in the country); July 17: Lady Pamela Hicks (small dance) for Miss Edwin Hicks, in London; July 18: Lady Darcy de Knayth and Mr Michael Mathew Beaumont (dance) for the Hon Miranda Ingram, and Miss Charlotte Beaumont, in the country; August 30: Pineapple Ball, in aid of the Spouse Club for Boys, Stevenage, Hertfordshire; December 3: British-American Ball, Grosvenor House.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include: Mr William Dodds to be president of the Institute of Foresters, succeeding Mr R. C. Steele; Mr David G. C. Goodhead, aged 35, to be general secretary of the London Federation of Boys' Clubs, succeeding Mr Alfred Gibbs.

Service Dinner

Lincolnshire Territorial Companies Officers of the Lincolnshire Territorial Companies The Royal Anglian Regiment, Lincoln, to Stow-on-the-Wold, Gloucestershire. The guests included Major-General R. E. J. Gerrard-Wright, deputy colonel, The Royal Anglian Regiment, Major-General Sir Christopher, Welby-Everard, Brigadier R. R. Phillips, Squadron Leader M. Nelson, RAF Major David Harris and Major Peter Moseley welcomed the guests and Captain J. Cresswell presided.

Premium bond winners
Winning numbers in the weekly draw for £100,000, £50,000 and £25,000 Premium Savings Bond prizes, announced on Saturday, April 4, are: £100,000, 11KK 836356 (location of prize-winner, West Yorkshire); £50,000, 4FB 232334 (Ayrshire); £25,000, 1KZ 484267 (Powys).

British Library buys Tippett mss

By Our Arts Reporter
Autograph music manuscripts covering more than 40 years of creative activity by Sir Michael Tippett have been acquired by the British Library after negotiations with the composer and his advisers.

The collection ranges from the first string quartet of 1934-35 to the Fourth Symphony of 1976-77; the manuscripts, including the four symphonies, the operas, *The Knot Garden* and *The Ice Break*, the oratorio, *A Child of Our Time*, the Concerto for Double String Orchestra, *The Vision of St Augustine*, and other instrumental and vocal works.

Parliamentary diary

House of Commons
March 31: Statement on EEC agriculture ministers' meeting. Debate on budget statement. Adjudication debate on the Budget. House adjourned, 10.30 pm. April 1: Statement on EEC agriculture ministers' meeting. Debate on the Budget. House adjourned, 10.30 pm. April 2: Statement on EEC agriculture ministers' meeting. Debate on the Budget. House adjourned, 8.45 pm. April 3: Statement on EEC agriculture ministers' meeting. Debate on the Budget. House adjourned, 8.45 pm. April 4: Statement on EEC agriculture ministers' meeting. Debate on the Budget. House adjourned, 8.45 pm. April 5: Statement on EEC agriculture ministers' meeting. Debate on the Budget. House adjourned, 8.45 pm. April 6: Statement on EEC agriculture ministers' meeting. Debate on the Budget. House adjourned, 8.45 pm. April 7: Statement on EEC agriculture ministers' meeting. Debate on the Budget. House adjourned, 8.45 pm.

House of Lords
March 31: Statement on Northern Ireland Bill. Consolidation Bill. Read first name. National Heritage Bill. Education (No 2) Bill. Read the third name and passed. Import of live fish.

April 2: British Railways (Castleside) Bill. Read first name. Castleside and Luton and Smethwick in Painswick (Proprietary) Bill. Read all read a third time. Enacted.

April 3: Statement on Northern Ireland Bill. Consolidation Bill. Read first name. National Heritage Bill. Education (No 2) Bill. Read the third name and passed. Import of live fish.

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June 16:

SPORT

Tennis

The best of Vilas does not even merit a set against Borg

From Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent
Monte Carlo, April 6

Bjorn Borg beat Guillermo Vilas 6-1, 6-0, 6-1 in an hour and 55 minutes in the men's singles final of the Monte Carlo tennis tournament here today. The match was as one-sided and uneven as the score suggests. The rallies often extended to anything between 30 and 70 shots, and usually ended with an error by Vilas. These two are seldom equal to each other, and the only unusual feature this time was that in terms of games won and lost it was Borg's most decisive win over Vilas.

For most, the doubles final, as is often the case, provided for better entertainment. Paolo Bettini and Adriano Panatta beat Vitas Gerulaitis and John McEnroe 6-2, 5-7, 6-4. Kate Brasher, of Britain, who is four months older than Tracy Austin, won the women's under-18 tournament: one of 13 subsidiary events run in conjunction with the main tournament.

On a grey and chilly afternoon, the Mediterranean looked surly, it was easy to succumb to boredom and take the unfussy excellence of Borg's tennis for granted. On clay courts, in particular, the comfort sought in his repertoire and will-power his concentration and consistent kill-control often seem to have such a psychological effect on his

opponents that they make mistakes even when Borg is not insisting on it.

Last year, Vilas had a complicated operation on his nose and throat and took eight months to regain his strength and fitness. But he is now playing as well as he did in 1977, when he won the French and United States championships, both on clay. In his previous matches he has beaten Billie Jean King, McEnroe and Tomas Sedlak without losing a set. All that is the measure of Borg's performance today.

For most of the match, Borg seemed incapable of error, and he often anticipated what Vilas was about to do, even while Vilas was still making up his mind to do it. It was not that Vilas played simply: that he was firmly based on his strengths, both on clay and on the hard courts. Billie Jean King, McEnroe and Tomas Sedlak without losing a set. All that is the measure of Borg's performance today.

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Show jumping

Broome sweeps clean at Birmingham

By Pamela McGregor Morris

David Broome and Gwynnway Sportsman, his 13-year-old Irish horse, increased their lead at the head of the World Cup Volto field at the National Exhibition Centre here yesterday. They won the penultimate European qualifier for the final in Baltimore at the end of the month. Lionel Dunning was runner up on Jungle Bunny, who hit the first element of the final treble and finished with nearly two seconds behind Sportsman, who completed three clear rounds.

Eddie Macken (equal sixth with 12) and Gerd Wilfings (equal ninth on 10) have decided not to contest the final. Macken will cut a suitable horse for his consideration the price money made available. All the British challengers will travel on to Göteborg, from April 19-23, and Broome, who has won four events already, as well as a second and third and two sixth places, has the chance to increase his lead again.

John Walker was presented with the Horse Board's show jumping award for 1979 for his performances on Ryan's Son, owned by his mother and Mr J. M. Barron, and on the 10-year-old gelding, Mr. C. G. Smith, and also on Mr. Simon Andrew.

Hockey

Montag brothers enjoy the festival atmosphere

By Sydney Friskin

FESTIVAL XI 3 Deutscher 1 A well-chosen Festival XI beat the Deutscher club of Hanover in the main attraction of the four-day tournament at Hanover yesterday. A game tipped with occasional touches of brilliance.

The Germans got away well, Krull converting a short corner with a superb hit in the eighth minute. Six minutes later, the brothers of Schenck-Weiss restored the balance between them for the Festival XI. Hans converted a penalty stroke after Joachim's shot had been stopped near the line by a foot. The two brothers of the Germanies were on top but the defence of the Festival XI stood up well with Dalsin, both captain and manager, in goal making a couple of fine saves. At the other end, Marsh had his stick broken in and the chief of Hes Montag again converted the penalty stroke.

The best goal was scored three minutes before the end, Marsh bursting through on the right, cutting in towards the line and taking a shot from 10 feet. The ball hit the post and went into the net.

Nurse, who played a lively game for the Festival XI, could not assist Ghosts who lost 3-1 to AHTC, Vienna. The central figure in this match was the burly Austrian full back, Gero, who scored two goals in the first half and had the third one disallowed. Ghosts, who had earlier missed a penalty stroke, had some consolation with Clarke converting a similar award in the last minute.

Among the day's other highlights was a good win for Cambridge, who beat the world title holders, Peter England, with a score of 4-2. For Vertebrae, the 10th place in the team event's semi-final round was cleared with surprising ease.

Hilton's selection for this tournament had been criticized by some who believed that a younger man should have been given a chance. Once again, though, Hilton did not let England down. He rose above himself. It represented a triumph for a mature temperament as much as an ability to adjust his style according to the moment. His record, 21-10, 21-19, against Thorsell.

After Desmond Douglas went down disappointingly to Bengtsson, Hilton put England 2-2 ahead in the tie with some skillful variation between all-out attack and counter-attack. Hilton, who is 19, and for all his youthful aggression, has not yet mastered the knack of adapting against a plotting tactician.

Hilton went on to beat Rengstorp 21-19, 21-21, 21-11, his change of pace and style, from chopped spin to forceful assault, upsetting the Swede's rhythm.

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RT

acing and NH programmes

nol to win en route to better things

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20 minutes or so this

The Aherdon wine

merchant will be at

where he hopes to see

sive Doncaster win-

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cup. Mr. Muldown

to a television set to

hero, Sea Pigeon,

the Welsh Cham-

oked a useful colt in

when beating Home

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June. On his appear-

ance, his Lincoln

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in a winning closing

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. Sonol

simply to win by three

widths. He was racing

favoured far rails, but

a run-in for a long

was impossible to fault

his victory. Of his opponents Joyous is a

fancied runner from Bill Watt's

Richie and Edward Hide

ride the Sea Blest, who is

well drawn on the fast side of the

course. Changabang was only nar-

defeated by Saturday's New-

castle winner, Sterling Bank, at

Doncaster. But Bonol is a con-

fident selection to take this in style

before going on to better things.

After Easter, he will be with the

Maiden Stake and the

Trotton Lines. The value of the

form shown by the three-year-old

when runner-up to Remsider Imp

at Doncaster is uncertain. But

apparently Tryon Lines has been

brought in to miss the Lincoln.

The colt is well-bred and could

be good enough to cope with

Cannon Hall and Glowing Tan.

However Watt and Hide fare

with Joyous, this formidable part-

nership should win the Meldon

Stakes with North, who shaped

with promise for the future when

battled a neck by into Action at

Newmarket. Houghton meeting.

Barry Hul's challenger, Tryon

Lines, showed promise of a very

good race when fifth to Cypress Star at

Warrick last August and is the only

conceivable danger.

The Journal "Good Morning"

Handicaps looks an impossible

affair to solve. Ed Butter is well

fancied to improve on his third

place in the 1979-80 series.

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PERSONAL CHOICE



Broadcasting Guide

Edited by David Sinclair

TELEVISION

BBC 1

9.40 am *Over the Moon*: Sam Dale tries to make himself disappear through camouflage. Jasper Carrott handles the story (r).
 9.55 Ludwig : Animated Beethoven (r).
 10.00 Jackanory : Ronald Pickup reads *Willow's Luck*, a story set during the Second World War (r).
 10.15 Help! It's the Hair Bear Bench : Cartoon (r).
 10.35 Why Don't You (just switch off your television set and go and do something less boring instead?) : The children's show presented by children.
 11.00 The Big Trees : 1952 film starring Kirk Douglas as a hustling lumberman in conflict with Canadian Quakers over his plan to decimate the forest. The real stars are the redwoods.
 12.27 Weather.

12.30 Grandstand : 12.35 Football Focus with Bob Wilson. 1.05 American Basketball (the NCAA championships from Indianapolis).

BBC 2

11.00 am *Play School* presented by Elizabeth Milbank and Fred Rogers. Today's story is Easter Eggs by Nick Wilson. Close down at 11.25.
 3.00 Danny Kaye : Double bill of vintage films by the great American comedian. The first is *Wonder Man* (1947) in which Danny plays both a bookworm and his dancing-man twin. (Second film at 5.30.)
 4.35 Jon, Brian, Kirsti and Jon : Joint venture by BBC and Norwegian television in which Brian Cant and Jonathan Cohen travel to Oslo and join Jon Skolmen and Kirsti Sparboe in a mixture of comedy and music.

THAMES

9.30 am *Sailorman* : Film about the Thames sailing barges, how they were operated in Victorian times and how they are now rated each year.
 10.00 *We'll Tell You a Story* : Stories, pictures, songs and the "magic mirror".
 10.15 *Rainbow* : Visiting Friends.
 10.25 *Clapperboard* : Chris Kelly reviews the holiday films.
 11.00 *Cartoon Time*.
 11.05 *The End of Ragged* : The Sabu (1940) version with Conrad Veidt as the Grand Vizier and some remarkable special effects.
 1.00 pm News.
 1.05 *Bank Holiday Sports Special* : Football Preview. 1.15, 1.30, 1.45, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00 from Newcastle; 2.00, 2.55, 3.05 from Kempston, and the Irish Distillers Grand National from Fairyhouse at 3.20. Show jumping from Birmingham, 3.30 and 3.55. Wrestling 4.05. Results service, 4.50.
 5.10 news.
 5.15 *The Brady Bunch* : My Fair Opponent. Life in small-town America.

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